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ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA SAYS SOMALI TROOPS REENTERING ETHIOPIA

LD082036Y Addis Ababa in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1800 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "Somalia and Its Naked Policies"]

[Excerpts] It has become customary for the Mogadiscio government to address false cries to the world whenever it is hatching sinister plans or intending to create problems. After the humiliating defeat of its troops in eastern and southern Ethiopia, the Mogadiscio regime launched a campaign to cover up the involvement of its regular troops, which create problems and (?mount aggression) against Ethiopia. The reactionary Mogadiscio government has sent messages to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim; the head of state of Nigeria, Obasanjo; and the head of state of Gabon, Omar Bongo, who is chairman of the OAU. In its messages, the Mogadiscio government alleged that the Ethiopian Air Force had attacked some parts of Somali territory including a village called (Kallabec).

These messages are just a cover-up for its plans for destruction, and the current disturbances it is causing in Ethiopia. The leaders of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime are planning to continue their sinister designs against Ethiopia. The Somali vice president, Ismail Ali Abokar, has declared that Somalia will continue its war of aggression against Ethiopia. The head of state of Somalia [words indistinct] also said that Somalia would not stop giving help to a front which it is said will liberate Western Somalia. This so-called front is now very well known to the world. They are the Somali regular troops.

When the so-called Somali head of state, Siad Barre, announced the withdrawal of Somali forces, the world then immediately discovered what he meant by liberation. The regular troops of the Mogadiscio regime have infiltrated and sneaked into Ethiopia because they can never dare come into Ethiopia openly again. They have caused some insignificant difficulties in some parts.

RIYADH CLAIMS MENGISTU PLANS ATTACK ON ERITREA

LD081445Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

["What Is Behind the News" prepared by 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani' and presented by Ibrahim Adh-Dhahabi]

[Excerpts] News reports how that Mengistu Haile Mariam, head of the ruling military regime in Ethiopia, paid a secret visit to the Soviet Union from 3 to 5 April, during which he met with Aleksey Kosygin, the Soviet premier, and his Chief of General Staff Nikolay Ogarkov, and other senior Soviet personalities. This visit of Mengistu only means one thing. The head of the military regime in Ethiopia is harboring something against the Eritrean revolution especially after the field was cleared for him in the Ogaden Region. This has been confirmed by the statement of the spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea that Ethiopian forces, backed by Soviets and Cubans, intend to launch a wide three-pronged assault in an attempt to restore Ethiopia's full control over Eritrea.

For this reason Mengistu, who now has become a puppet manipulated by the Soviets wherever and whenever they wish, would not have been able to implement what he harbors against the Eritrean revolution except without first obtaining the approval of the Soviets and after being assured that they will supply him with what he would need in the way of equipment and Cuban soldiers.

It is worth mentioning that the Soviets, when they were strongly criticized by the West for this blatant intervention in the Horn of Africa alongside the Ethiopian forces, claimed that their intervention was linked with the presence of the Somali forces in the Ogaden Region under dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia, and that when Somalia withdrew its forces from that region, the Soviets and Cubans would withdraw from the Horn of Africa. This is what they said. Although Somalia has withdrawn all its forces from the Ogaden, in fact the communists will not withdraw before they destroy the Eritrean liberation movement the way they tried to destroy the Western Somali Liberation Front, and before that tried to destroy the liberation movement of Angola. They, the communists, realize that whenever the liberation movements in that part of Africa were destroyed, they would have insured imposing their domination and be able to spread their influence over all the African Continent.

COMMUNIQUE ON MENGISTU VISIT TO USSR BROADCAST

For an Addis Ababa report of the communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to the USSR by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, see the Sub-Saharan section of the 10 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ERITREANS WARN OF IMPENDING ETHIOPIAN OFFENSIVE

WA071445Y London REUTER in English 1436 GMT 7 Apr 78 WA

[Excerpt] Rome, April 7, REUTER--Eritrean rebels said today they believed Ethiopia, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, was about to launch a three-pronged attack in an attempt to regain full control of the disputed provice of Eritrea.

A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] said the attacks--one from inland, another from the Red Sea and a third from the Ethiopian-held provincial capital of Remara--could come at any time.

The spokesman, Ermias Debesai, told REUTER that Ethiopia was in a "dream" if it believed the attacks would succeed.

"The masses are with us," he declared.

The State Department said in Washington last night that Cuba had sent more troops into Eritrea and there was evidence that they had been involved in fighting rebel forces.

KENYA

KENYAN DAILY REPORTS EXECUTION OF 80 SOMALI OFFICERS

NC081038Y Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 8 Apr 78 NC

[Text] Nairobi, April 8 (AFP)--Firing squads have executed 80 Somali senior army officers who protested at President Siad Barre's handling of Somalia's "war effort" in Ethiopia's Ogaden Province, a Kenyan daily newspaper, THE STANDARD, said here today.

Quoting its special correspondent in Djibouti, the paper said the officers had been shot in Hargeisa, Somalia's second largest city.

Its special correspondent refers to some Somali 'informants' arriving in Djibouti, among them were three senior army officers who deserted their units after the Ogaden defeat, about which some of the executed officers had been protesting openly.

The correspondent said that about 100,000 Somali troops and civilians perished in the Ogaden war.

All of the 80 officers were arrested and summarily cashiered a few days earlier, THE STANDARD said, when they attempted to "shout down President Barre during his brief, rowdy meeting with Somali officers and men," who had arrived in Hargeisa from the Ogaden war front.

Quoting the same correspondent the paper said that many of the officers, openly accused Siad Barre of "vacillation and cowardice."

One executed officer was Brigadier-General Abdi Sahardeed, former deputy commissioner of policy, who was in charge of logistics in the Jijiga war theatre during operations in the Ogaden.

THE STANDARD added that apart from the brigadier-general, some 10 colonels and several majors and captains were shot along with some other war-fatigued subalterns.

Coup Attempt Follows Executions

LD091936Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Siad Barre of Somalia says he has crushed an attempt to overthrow him. In a special broadcast to the nation, General Siad Barre said a group of officers had tried to overthrow him but had been crushed by sections of the army loyal to the president.

President Barre has been facing stiff opposition inside Somalia since his shameless and expansionist invasion was convincingly crushed by Ethiopian troops. Since President Siad Barre admitted defeat in the Ogaden war a few weeks ago, elements within the army and the country's ruling party have been plotting to remove Siad Barre for having dragged the country into a senseless war.

Today's troop disturbances in Mogadiscio followed reports of bloody executions of 80 army officers opposed to Siad Barre's expansionist ambitions against Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. And we have just heard from Mogadiscio that an attempted coup against the Somali expansionist chief, Siad Barre, was crushed today at 1000 am East African Time.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE ANNOUNCES CRUSHING OF ATTEMPTED COUP

LD091345Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1030 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Address to the nation by Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre--apparently live]

[Text] Good morning. We have known all along that recently various types of imperialism have been saying that the Somali Army has been defeated by the Abyssinians and their allies; they also spread rumors of political crisis in the country, saying that because its economy is in a mess there is also a crisis in this sphere. They also drew attention to other indications in a way calculated to cause confusion and to facilitate achieving their aims and to harm the Somali people. We have constantly been aware that colonialism--which has many faces, both old and new--has wanted all along to stir up chaos in the country. We knew that they had their lackeys inside the country and that [word indistinct] they were taking orders from them.

As usual, the government was aware of and vigilant regarding all these activities and intentions. Accordingly, I regret to inform the Somali people that this morning at 1000 a few individuals, comprising soldiers and officers, attempted to stage a coup. [word indistinct] the national army has quelled the abortive coup and the culprits have been arrested.

When I say this I am very sad, because it means that after 8 or 9 years of orientation and guidance on the national duty of the Somali people, individuals connected with the imperialists have attempted to shed Somali blood. They will be tried according to the law.

I say to the Somali people, who have experienced many difficulties and who are capable of thinking about their nationalism, unity and development: You must first and foremost be calm, because there is more unrest now.

Second: You must be vigilant against colonialism, whether the new or the old; be more cohesive in your unity, which the foreign nations are anxious to destroy in their own interests.

I wish you all happiness and prosperity. I am sure and confident that whatever the colonialists try to do they will never succeed as far as the Somali people are concerned. The Somali people are self-sufficient and can decide for themselves.

Once again, I wish that you may always have the upper hand over the imperialists and the enemy. Thank you.

Four Officers Arrested

JN091214Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 9 Apr 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 9 April--Somali President Siad Barre has appealed to the Somali citizens to remain calm and return to their work. The leaders of the coup attempt--four senior officers, supported by the forces of imperialism and colonialism, according to President Siad Barre's statement--have been arrested.

INA Gives States Report

JN092022Y Beghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 9 Apr 78 JN

[Text] Mogadiscio, 9 April--According to reports received by INA from Mogadiscio, the Somali capital returned to normal this evening after the coup attempt earlier today by a number of officers.

These reports say that no curfew was imposed on the capital despite the fact that there was heavy firing and shelling at the Minister of Defense at the residence of President Siad Barre and in certain suburbs.

According to these reports all roads in Mogadiscio are open including the road leading to the residence of Somali President Siad Barre. This road, however, is under guard.

Mogadiscio airport is operating normally although it is heavily guarded.

There is no information available yet concerning the identity, names or number of the officers who participated in the attempted coup. Mogadiscio Radio said that some of these officers are still at large, while others were killed or arrested. The general situation remains unclear as of this evening.

The Somali capital came under tank fire this morning. The firing was aimed at the Ministry of Defense and the residence of President Siad Barre. Mogadiscio Radio stopped its transmissions but later resumed and President Siad Barre broadcast a statement in which he said the coup had failed and that the officers involved would be tried.

Although communications between Mogadiscio and the outside world were disrupted for a time, INA managed to contact the Somali capital several times. This confirmed that communications with Mogadiscio were normal.

Tanks were also seen patrolling the streets in Mogadiscio. A number of these took up positions at important centers.

Mogadiscio Claims Situation Normal

LD100812Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] A Somali Democratic Republic Information and National Guidance Ministry spokesman delcared last night that everything in the Somali Democratic Republic is back to normal. He added that the rebels, lackeys of foreign imperialism, who attempted to disrupt the development of the Somali people, have been apprehended. The spokesman went on to say that the messages of congratualtions to Challe Siad continue to pour in, reflecting the extent of the Somali people's vigilance and confidence in the defense of their revolution and sovereignty.

The spokesman said that as the Somali people have always had the upper hand over their enemy and his lackeys, such subversive elements could never affect or do the least harm to Somali people.

On the contrary, they would serve only to strengthen the Somali peoples unity and confidence. The spokesman went on to say that the Somali people would never swerve from defending the fruits of their revolution which was realized on 21 October 1969 and from the struggle for their progress.

Mogadiscio Comments on Abortive Coup

LD091953Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] An attempted coup to overthrow the Somali revolution was aborted this morning. That is the subject of our commentary today.

Some people have tried to sabotage the revolution of 21 October 1969. The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], Challe Mohammad Siad Barre, has already warned the Somali people against the conspiracies hatched by colonialist to divide the Somali people, their nationhood and sovereignty. He did this when the conflict started in the Horn of Africa, and when the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] decided to give full support to the liberation fronts. The imperalists and neoimperialist confronted the Somali nation in an effort to obstruct the progress of the Somali revolution. Accordingly, they recruited forces to serve their interests. When the colonialists failed in this, they formed a clique of soldiers and officers to serve their interests.

The secretary general said that the Somali people and their leaders are aware of what the colonialists intend to do. The armed forces and the progressive forces will never permit their blessed revolution to be damaged.

This morning at 1000, a small unit serving the interests of international imperialism, in line with imperialist intrigues, tried to stage a coup. However, they were confronted and destroyed by the national army, which killed some of them and arrested others, while some of them who are on the run are being pursued by the authorities.

After defeating the reactionary group that attempted the coup, the secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Mohammad Siad Barre, addressed the nation over the radio, and appealed to the people.

Messages of Support Received

LD091856Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali National News Agency, SONNA, is receiving messages of support and congratulations for the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, and the Government of Somalia for foiling the abortive coup attempted this morning by small units of the armed forces serving foreign forces which are enemies of Somalia.

The first of these messages was received from the employees of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, related agencies and the Western Somali Liberation Front and Somali-Abo Liberation Front.

In their messages they told the president that they were very happy to hear of the failure of the abortive coup in which a small unit tried to overthrow the Government of Somalia. They said this small unit was serving foreign interests. They said: Challe President, we fully support the revolutionary government led by you and pledge, as we have pledged before, to fulfill our task for the people of Somalia.

The liberation fronts, in their congratulatory message to the president, Challe Siad, asked him to deal severely with those who had tried to create chaos in the country.

Similar messages were sent to Challe Siad by many branches of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party.

There were demonstrations today in support of the government in Merca, Goriole and Afgoye.

WSLF KILL 30 CUBANS NEAR JIJIGA; BODIES BURNED TO ASHES

LD091412Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Thirty Cuban soldiers were killed by the Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters and burned to ashes the day before yesterday while their convoy was passing through an area near Jijiga, according to this morning's edition of DANAB, mouthpiece of the liberation fronts.

The newspaper reports that in the same battle the freedom fighters killed a number of other Cubans who came to the aid of their Cuban comrades from their military base in the [name indistinct].

TANZANIA

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY TALKS

LD081926Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere today held talks with OAU Secretary General Mr William Eteki Mboumoua on the current situation in southern Africa.

During the talks, which lasted 90 minutes, Mwalimu, who is the chairman of the frontline states for the liberation of southern Africa, briefed Mr Eteki on the recent meeting of the leaders of the frontline states in Dar es Salaam.

Mwalimu also briefed the OAU secretary general on the meeting between the leaders of the Patriotic Front and the U.S. and British representatives which is expected to be held in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Eteki, who arrived in the country yesterday, is leaving for Lusaka tomorrow.

GUINEA-BISSAU

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL071250Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1159 GMT 7 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Bissau--The governments of Guinea-Bissau and Cuba have signed an economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement for 1978. Signing the agreement for the Cuban side was Light Industry Minister Nora Frometa Silva.

MALI

CAMPAIGN TO FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY BEGUN

PA080200Y Paris AFP in English 0125 GMT 8 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, April 8 (AFP)--Mali, supposedly returning to civilian rule, will enter a (?decisive) new phase next week with the start of a campaign to form local "cells's for a new political party, President Moussa Traore announced in a message broadcast by Radio Mali here last night. [quotation mark as received]

Personnel selected by the ruling Military Committee of National Liberation will on Monday start touring the country's regions to set up basic party structures in the towns and villages, the president said.

The party will be the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM). No other political party will be allowed. Elections are scheduled for June next year.

Colonel Traore said many Malians were sceptical about how real a return to normal constitutional life there would be and how truly the political scene would be made democratic, the radio said.

He blamed that attitude on the senior officers arrested in February for allegedly plotting to overthrow him. Their "high treason would have included an attempt to halt the move back to democracy," Col. Traore said.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR OUTLINES DOMESTIC PLANS, REGIONAL AIMS

LD061623Y Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Apr 78 pp 51, 11 LD

[Pierre Biarnes interview with Senegal President Leopold Sedar Senghor: "Our Long-Term Aim Is To Set Up an Industrialized Society"--date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What general lines will the new government's policy follow?

[Answer] The new government will continue the actions taken by the previous one within the framework of general socialist party directions and its short- and medium-term program. Our long-term aim is to set up an industrialized society in Senegal around the year 2001.

In the short and medium term, the fifth and sixth plans will provide for massive investment in the productive sectors of agriculture and industry and the seventh plan will provide more money for the "fourth" sector, that is to say the social sector, especially education, health and social security.

An Irreversible Development

As I have already said, over the next 5 years, our efforts will be directed, on the one hand, toward self-sufficiency in food by the construction of the first dams in the Fleuve and Casamance regions and, on the other, toward the reduction of social inequality, particularly through a new fiscal reform but above all through an effective policy aimed at increasing jobs and at maintaining and then increasing the working masses' purchasing power.

[Question] Can you give us a general idea of how you see the Senegal regime developing in coming years?

[Answer] The development of democracy is irreversible because our people are a mature people. The Socialist Party and all willing Senegalese citizens are determined to build a democratic socialist society.

[Question] You do not seem to think that the two UN resolutions on the devolution of the former Spanish Sahara--one approving the division of that territory between Mauritania and Morocco and the other advocating self-determination for the people concerned--are contradictory. Could you clarify your viewpoint?

[Answer] Senegal bases its position on the West Sahara on the four official documents, which are: the judgement given by the International Court of Justice, the Madrid Agreement and the two UN resolutions 3458-A and 3458-B. We must compare the various elements in these documents, which are complementary, not contradictory. Our country has drawn two fundamental ideas from these documents: first, the idea of returning the former Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania and, second, the need to consult the people concerned under the auspices of international bodies.

We know that this principle of returning has been applied in the past: for example, when Tangier, Ifni and Tarfaya were decolonized. Obviously the same principle will be applied when Hong Kong and Macao return to China.

These two ideas led Senegal to propose a compromise to the three parties concerned. This consists of joining the two ideas contained in the two resolutions mentioned above in a dynamic synthesis.

On this basis, therefore, we suggest that a referendum on self-determination should be organized on the Mauritanian and Moroccan sides on behalf of the people of the West Sahara. Since the Madrid agreement has been backed by the United Nations and Spain cannot legally repudiate it unilaterally, the Moroccan and Mauritanian governments would organize a referendum on their respective territories under the joint surveillance of the United Nations, the OAU and the Arab League. The people of the West Sahara would be asked to choose between integration, autonomy within the framework of a federation, and independence within a confederation.

This method of approaching the West Sahara problem strikes us as more realistic and conforms to the spirit of UN resolutions 3458-A and 3458-B.

Dialog With Algeria

[Question] You have made strong criticisms of Algeria, although you had quite close relations which even seemed to be strengthening as little as 2-3 years ago. Can you describe your present relations with that country?

[Answer] You are right. At one time I fought for Algeria's independence. I even protested against the plan for two separate referenda, one for the three departments and the other for the Sahara. After Algeria gained independence, we maintained good relations until the West Sahara conflict arose.

As you know, Mauritania is in danger of paying the price of the "war"--since it ought to be called what it is--whereas the conflict is between Algeria and Morocco and has been going on for some 15 years.

In his time, my foreign minister has made several shuttle trips between Algiers, Rabat and Nouakchott. However, I have hopes of reaching a dynamic compromise along the lines I have just described. President Boumediene recently sent me a message and I replied. Thus, dialog has been reopened and I hope it will continue until a final solution is reached. The Senegalese are passionately interested in Maghreb problems. Indeed, among the Arabs and Berbers, the Maghrebians are our closest neighbors and brothers.

[Question] President Sekou Toure of Guinea has just released a flood of charm toward Senegal. He is making exactly the same sort of sudden change in attitude toward the Ivory Coast. What do you think of this?

[Answer] I can guess the reasons behind President Sekou Toure's flood of "charm" as you put it. There is no point in my enumerating them. It is the aim, not the motives, which counts.

We do not intend imposing Senegal's democratic and socialist path on the people of Guinea. We simply want to have the same relations of friendship and cooperation with the Guinean people and government as we have with our immediate neighbors, The Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

As always, I am still optimistic, even about relations between Conakry and Dakar.

[Question] What is Senegal's position on the conflicts in Eritrea and the Ogaden?

[Answer] My government still maintains the frontiers inherited from colonization are inviolable. This is particularly creditable, since between 1880 and 1905 the French Government separated several pieces of territory from Senegal without consulting the people concerned. Therefore we judge the conflicts now tormenting Africa according to this principle of inviolable frontiers. As regards the Eritrean conflict, Senegal advocates consultation of the people involved on the basis of the famous UN resolution. They would have the same choice as the West Saharan people. As regards the Ogaden, all foreign forces, whether Cuban or Somali must first be withdrawn from this region and the principle of Ethiopia's inviolable international frontiers must be respected. That country could then envisage the possibility of granting a degree of autonomy to the Ogaden Region in view of its special ethnic and linguistic characteristics.

ANGOLA

ANGOLAN LISBON EMBASSY DENIES RUMOR OF NETO'S DEATH

OW081342Y Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, April 8 (AFP)--The Angolan Embassy here today denied rumours (?that Angolan President Agostinho Neto) had died in Moscow.

An embassy spokesman said Mr Neto was resting during a private visit to the Soviet capital, but had not been admitted to hospital.

Rumours of the president's death spread this morning in Lisbon.

MPLA: Neto Is Alive

LD082014Y Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] [Several words indistinct] ANOP contacted Der Armenio Ferreira, MPLA representative in Lisbon, who said that Dr Agostinho Neto, absent from Angola since 19 March and currently in Moscow, is alive.

In this connection, we had the following report from our correspondent in the Soviet capital, Carlos Fino: [begin recording]

Up to now, the Soviets have neither confirmed nor denied the rumors circulating in Lisbon that Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, was believed to have died in Moscow. Up to now, the Soviet news agencies have not even confirmed Neto's presence in Moscow. Approached by us last night, TASS disclaimed any knowledge of that matter. The news about Dr Neto's presence in the Soviet capital was disclosed here by Angolan sources early this week, and yesterday REUTER confirmed to us that, according to information gathered by them in the Soviet capital, Dr Agostinho Neto was in face believed to have been admitted to a Moscow clinic. Meanwhile, in Angolan circles here in Moscow nothing was known either, until very recently, about Neto's presence in Moscow.

That is all we can tell you on the matter for the moment. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

MUGABE RETURNS FROM NIGERIA; DISCUSSES ZIMBABWE TALKS

LD091855Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Zimbabwean nationalist leader Robert Mugabe said last night that any talks on the future of the colony will have to be based on the Anglo-U.S. plans. Speaking at Mavalane airport a few moments after his return from Nigeria, Mugabe said that this is the only way in which the talks will have any meaning at all. The talks must be a continuation of the Malta meeting held last January.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that British diplomat John Graham will tomorrow morning hold talks with members of the illegal Rhodesian Government.

Graham, who had previously been in Maputo to arrange a meeting between the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the British foreign secretary and the U.S. secretary of state, said in Salisbury today that he is still uncertain as to whether he will meet any member of the so-called Executive Council of the Salisbury government.

U.S., UK ENVOYS MEET WITH PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADERS

LD081450Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] According to reports, the British diplomat John Graham, who is in our country for talks on Zimbabwe, met members of the Mozambique Government this morning.

Graham arrived the Maputo yesterday together with the U.S. ambassador to Zambia, Stephen Low, and held talks with Joshua Nkomo, one of the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front [PF]. The other PF co-leader, Robert Mugabe, was represented at the meeting by ZANU Vice President Simon Muzenda.

At the end of the meeting it was agreed that fresh talks should be held between the PF on the one hand and the British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the other.

The Anglo-U.S. diplomats were expected to leave our country late this morning.

MAPUTO REPORTS ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT WAR CLAIMS

LD081847Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Voice of Zimbabwe revealed last night that Patriotic Front guerrillas destroyed the biggest bridge over the River Matetsi, about 56 km to the north of Wankie City, on Thursday, 6 April.

An engineer from the illegal Rhodesian regime flew over the area and confirmed the destruction of the bridge.

On the same day, the nationalist guerrillas of Zimbabwe attacked a hotel north of Bulawayo, according to a communique from the so-called Rhodesian combined operations headquarters. The communique, as usual, did not mention how the attack took place.

VISIT OF YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY ENDS

Chissano Hosts Dinner

LD071532Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Yugoslav deputy secretary for foreign affairs who is on an official visit to our country was last night honored at a dinner given by the head of the Mozambique diplomatic service, Joaquim Chissano. Speaking on this occasion, Joaquim Chissano referred to the conference of nonalined countries in the Yugoslav capital, saying that the Yugoslav diplomat's visit to southern Africa will enable the participants to take anti-imperialist decisions appropriate to the present time.

Speaking about the so-called Rhodesian agreement, Minister Chissano said that it is part of imperialist maneuvers aimed at neocolonizing the whole of Africa and destroying strongholds of the nonalined countries in the consolidation of their political independence and the attainment of economic independence.

In reply, the Yugoslav deputy secretary for foreign affairs, recalling the friendly relations between the two countries, said that Yugoslavia is certain that Mozambique will know how to overcome its difficulties. The Mozambique revolution is in good hands, the Yugoslav deputy secretary, Lazar Mojsov said. After referring to the support our country gives to the liberation wars, Lazar Mojsov said that Mozambique can count on international solidarity as the nations of the world know that our state reacts to colonial and neocolonial maneuvers aimed at hindering the real independence of peoples.

Visit Ends

LD081850Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav deputy foreign minister and president of the UN General Assembly, left Maputo this afternoon after an official visit to our country. This morning, he was received by President Machel at the presidential palace. Yesterday afternoon he held talks with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

SOUTH AFRICA

NAMIBIA: FOUR KILLED IN INTERTRIBAL RIOTING

TA081654Y Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 8 Apr 78 TA

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia, April 8 (AFP)--Four blacks were shot dead and five others wounded in clashes that broke out today during funeral ceremonies for the assassinated Herero tribal leader Chief Clemens Kapuuo, South African police announced.

Chief Kapuuo, who was backed by South Africa in the Namibian independence settlement negotiations, was killed on March 27 in the black township of Katutura near here.

Police Chief Brigadier I. van Niekerk said that members of the chiefs' Herero tribe opened fire today on Ovambo tribe members after clashes broke out in Katutura.

The clashes began when Ovambos, who support the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), stoned a procession following Chief Kapuuo's coffin. The tribal leader is to be buried tomorrow at Okahandja, the Herero spiritual capital, 70 kms (37 miles) north of here.

Brig van Niekerk said that police fired tear gas grenades to disperse the crowd, but at no time opened fire.

SOUTH AFRICA DISMISSES CARTER'S ULTIMATUM

LD071254Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Alexander Steward commentary]

[Excerpts] President Carter's visit to Nigeria and his collusion with that country to undo the internal settlements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa has cost him whatever respect he might have had in South Africa and has brought him under heavy fire elsewhere. As South Africans see it, this great champion of human rights was trading justice in southern Africa for Nigerian oil, and he was doing his deal with a country where the violation of human rights is the order of the day and the means for maintaining the dictatorial regime in power.

In the past 7 years, Nigeria has witnessed the liquidation of three of its leaders, a series of coups, religious and ethnic strife which has claimed a million lives and the ruthless suppression of the aspirations of 15 million Ibos for self-determination. There is no thought of freedom of speech in Nigeria and the general oppression is such that common criminals and political opponents alike are cut down in public by firing squads. It is with the leader of this regime, General Obasanjo, in a joint communique, that President Carter shares his (?pragmatism). He says he is committed to an Africa free from colonialism but he does nothing but utter platitudes against the Russian colonialism which is rampant through Africa today. He says he is committed to an Africa free from military interference by outside nations, but the communique makes no reference to the Soviet arms and Cuban troops that flood the continent. He says he is committed to the integrity of Africa's national borders but he appeases the Soviet-backed Patriotic Front and South-West African Peoples Organization which violate them day by day. He issues an ultimatum to South Africa to do as he says or face the consequences and he adds that South Africa is entering a time of testing.

But in truth it is Washington's integrity and performance in Africa, not Pretoria's, that is being tested and being found pitifully wanting.

Without, according to the latest opinion poll, the confidence of more than 60 percent of his own people, white and black, repudiated abroad for his Africa policies by men like Sir Harold Wilson and Lord Home and contemptuously ignored by the Soviet Union and Cuba, the President of the United States has lost the authority to persuade or intimidate. South Africa regards his ultimatum accordingly. In the words of its foreign minister, it will face sanctions rather than consign South-West Africa to flames and ashes or relinquish one whit of its own birthright.

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA: SWAPO REPORTS FURTHER ARRESTS OF MEMBERS

LD070934Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Text] Racist South Africa is trying to eliminate all Namibian patricts who are in the forefront of the liberation struggle. A statement issued yesterday by the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, said the racists had embarked on new mass arrests and detentions of over 40 members of the organization, including two leaders [names indistinct]. The statement said the arrests followed the assassination of the racist stooge, Chief Clemens Kapuuo. Through these mass arrests, the statement added, South Africa was desperately trying not only to slow down the Namibian liberation struggle but also conducting a campaign of physical elimination of all those Namibian patriots who are in the forefront of the liberation struggle.

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